



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

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V. B. FARMER'S Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and BALTIMORE, is our authorized agent to receive and remit for subscription and advertisement for the Democrat.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

Although, at the last election in Ohio, the Fusionists have succeeded in electing their Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, yet we are in this no cause of despondency, but rather grounds upon which Democrats can take hope and courage for the future. Last year the Fusionists carried the State by a clear majority of twenty-eight thousand, and elected every member of Congress by overwhelming majorities. This year the majority for Governor is only sixteen thousand, being a reduction of their majority in one year of SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND. Several of the Congressional Districts have been triumphantly re-elected. The truth is, that during the last year, the tide has set against them. Nothing Abolition, Fusion, and struggle in favor of the Democracy. Tremendous slaughter has been made in the Fusion ranks; but the democracy had hardly time to do their whole work. Had the election been three months later, the democracy would have made a clean sweep of the State. All that is required of democracy is to just keep the ball rolling. We do not entertain the least doubt but Ohio will cast her electoral vote for the democratic candidate for President in 1866 by a triumphant majority.

Below we give the official vote for Representative in this Legislative District:

	D. D. T. HARRIS	E. F. BINGHAM
Vinton county,	902	685
Jackson county,	785	827
Total,	1687	1512

Majority for BINGHAM 175.

CLINTON HOUSE-CHILLICO THE.

We paid a flying visit to the Ancient Metropolis this week, and are glad to be able to announce the fact, that the general health of the city is very good, and business of all kinds brisk. We found Mr. McKell's assortment of greenware and glass unusually large, notwithstanding his large sales. Friends Denning, Campbell & Co., H. D. Hull, and Allison & Rhodes, are in receipt of large stocks, and what is still more important, are doing a fine business in way of sales. These are gentlemen of integrity, and our friends who visit Chillicothe to purchase will do well by calling on them. Don't forget the Clinton House; Capt. BARRY is one of the best landlords in the West, and no pains are spared to make the guests of his house comfortable and happy, with bills to suit the times. Give him a call.

Court House Pavement.

We see that the pavement is being put down at last; and we suppose the people will have to pay the Piper, when it is done, in a manner not heretofore calculated on. It is one of those jobs that we have every reason to thank God that they do not happen often. We presume the additional tax to finish up this curbing and paving will not be levied in one year—especially for the extra and unnecessary expense attending it.

For the McArthur Democrat. MAJOR BRATTON: I herewith enclose an Enigma for publication in the Democrat if you think it worthy of a place.

Miscellaneous Enigma. I am composed of nine letters, Use my 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, and I am the destiny of all earthly things. Use my 3, 7, 9, and I am one of the calendar months. Use my 2, 6, 7, and I am a name applied to time. Use my 3, 2, 6, 8, 9, and I am one of the attributes of God. Use my 4, 6, and I am a conjunction. Use my 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and I am something that must stand parallel with eternity.

Answer next week. X. & Z. **For the McArthur Democrat.** **Charade.** My first only means that which is, My second what is really viewed; My whole may be told with great pleasure, When their relation is but understood.

Answer next week. X. & Z. A subscription book was opened in Concord, N. H., when flour is selling at \$12.50 per barrel, and when 300 barrels were subscribed for, a gentleman went out west and returned with the amount, delivering it to the subscribers at a price of \$9.75 per barrel.

Letter from President Pierce.

The letter which we publish below was written, as its date imports, something more than a year ago. It had reference, of course, to the state of things then existing, but it is no less applicable to that of the present time. Though written only for the perusal of the individual addressed, it is so briefly and so plainly and so well expressed, the views of the President upon questions of interest to the public, and upon which we have differed from a majority of those in this State with whom we have acted politically, that we deem its publication at this time as not only proper, but due to the cause in which we are engaged—the cause, as we believe of our common country. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, '64.

My dear Sir: Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 22d inst., in the general views of which I heartily concur.

The members of our party can only act together cordially and efficiently when they can cordially recognize a common platform.

The principle of 'non-intervention,' which constitutes the leading feature of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, received the sanction of the Democracy of the Republic in 1852. It was reaffirmed by more than seven tenths of the Democracy of the House and Senate upon the passage of the bill referred to; and within eighteen months thereafter, from its inherent soundness, the strongest issue we can tender to our opponents.

But even if it were otherwise, are we to abandon the right, or manifest our want of faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people by significant silence.

In we, on the Northern and Middle States, are unable to sustain ourselves upon the ground of maintaining law, and securing to the people of every State and Territory of this Union all their constitutional rights and immunities, our nominal ascendancy would cease to be either honorable to ourselves or useful to the country. Besides, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, all experience proves that every apparent advantage gained by a policy of silence, or by concessions to error and mistake, have only resulted in ultimate distraction and weakness. Individuals who desire to retain nominally a position in the Democratic ranks, but who are unwilling to stand upon a national platform, should understand that while the masses can well afford to spend their co-operation, they cannot, by silence occupy a doubtful position upon fundamental questions affecting the cordial and permanent union of these States, without losing public confidence, and with it sell respect.

I am, with high esteem, your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. J. TAYLOR, Owego, N. Y.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 13th, arrived this forenoon. The allies are active on the Danube. Kars still holds out. A slight engagement occurred near Kerich, which terminated favorably to the allies. The allies are threatening Perakop. The bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleet, is expected to take place immediately. The allies have been threatening Perakop, but the advance is checked for the present. The French troops are concentrating on the Danube, the allied fleet is before the walls of Odessa. The bombardment which is to be commenced immediately. Ten thousand men are engaged in making a road from Balaklava to the allies camp at Sebastopol.

A Frankfurt paper asserts, that the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of Balaklava, only a few thousand men are now in garrison.

The northern forts in the neighborhood of Nicolaeff have 45,000 men concentrated.

A British fleet of five ships has been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples. The allied fleets anchored before Odessa on the 8th of October; it consisted of 8 ships of the line and 27 steamers.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa on the 22d of September, but left the next day for Nicolaeff, to attend a council.

Detailed accounts show the Russian losses for three weeks, previous to the fall of Sebastopol, to have been over 32,000 men, without counting the deaths by disease.

The Austrian Government issued a circular to its representatives, in which it says that, though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator, the present is not the proper time; that the Western Powers must follow up their advantage, and not treat with Russia till she is expelled from the Crimea.

In the Baltic the Russians are repairing Swaborg, with great activity. FRANCE.—The Times' correspondent says, an alliance between Prince Napoleon, and Princess Royal of England, is rumored among the political circles.

Denmark announced, that the Danish Government has invited all maritime powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen to settle the question of the Sound dues.

The Greece ministry has resigned, and a new one has been formed.

Sticky Thompson in a Balloon.

We copy the following from the account of Mr. R. Thompson, of his ascension in a balloon with Mous. Godard. It is quite interesting:

The balloon being arranged, our friends on Ross Hill, by order, let go of the ropes, and gracefully we ascended in a north-easterly direction, when a panorama was spread out before our vision, which, to be described perfectly, would require the pen of an angel, (if angels use pens.) Beneath were fields of standing corn, and fields which gave evidence that the harvest had gathered his golden grain, towns, villages and hamlets, forests, roads and rivulets, all appeared in a diminutive form, and, as we attained a higher altitude, men seemed pigmies, houses toys, forests shrubbery, roads and rivulets threads, and the noble Ohio, with its gorgeous water-courses, seemed almost as small as Ben Bolt's brook before it had gone dry.

Our view, before the rising of the moon was glorious; but when night's mantle gathered over the earth, and her queen appeared, illuminating the face of nature, the scene was so grand and beautiful to my mind as to compare favorably with my preconceived idea of Heaven. Looking up from the car into the neck of the balloon, with the moon's rays falling directly on the huge globe, it seemed a hall of fire, while the reflection from the outer surface of the aerial ship was equally as brilliant as the reflection of a gas-light from a mirror.

Never did a happier party start forth in pursuit of pleasure than ours. Jno. Sharp, Esq., went into fits of ecstasy. I clasped Godard's hands, and the mutual shaking came near costing both their right arm. Bellman, whose experience in ballooning is greater than any other amateur in this country, declared positively that it was the grandest trip he had made; and our gallant Monsieur and his good lady asserted that the last, the two hundred and sixty-seventh ascension, was never surpassed in point of sublimity and grandeur.

Several times during our voyage, we conversed with persons on the earth, in which conversations I proved to my mind conclusively, this fact, that it is a very easy matter to hear with distinctness, ordinary conversation from the earth, when one mile and a quarter from its surface.

I will state two or three facts more, viz: While over Mr. Ruffler's farm, near Cartage, I enquired in a loud voice, "Who lives here?" Some man replied, "Mr. Ruffler?" "Is it Mr. Ruffler?" I then asked. "No," he said, "that was the response. A female voice then invited us down to supper, which invitation we heard as distinctly as friends can hear each other in common conversation. Mous. Godard discharged a small quantity of gas, and we descended in a field near to Mr. Ruffler's residence, as easy as a bird can alight on a tree top.

Another experiment bearing on this point. When half a mile above the earth, M. Godard let fall a small stone which we heard very plainly strike the ground.

And still one more fact and we are done with this part of the subject. At about the same altitude, Mous. G. threw out a handful of sand and earth, and when it struck, it sounded precisely like rain pattering on a roof where no ceiling obstructs the sound.

After taking a lunch with Mr. Ruffler's kind family, Mr. Godard discharged more ballast, and again we arose to enjoy the beauties of a moonlight aerial ride. Far, far behind us, the shadow of the air ship follows faithfully as man's shadow at noon-day. Above us a ball of fire—beneath us, visible ten thousand fields their fences looking like a sieve.

Dense forests, immediately beneath and over their topsmost boughs we glide gently; for our daring Captain has invited us to witness the perfect control which he has over his balloon in fair weather. Then we ascended to the distance of 8,000 feet, and after traveling the Lord only knows where, changing around with a score of different currents of air, we finally descended on Mr. John Cox's farm in Butler county, six miles from Glendale, after having been two hours among the clouds, in celestial regions.

From Mr. Cox's farm we went to Westchester, there remained all night with our good host Daniel Avery, and the next morning repaired to Glendale in a wagon, took the cars, and are safe among our friends, ready and willing to make a second voyage to Skyland.

R.—Y.

Governor Shannon's Position. Gov. Shannon thus explains his position in a letter to Mr. Lindley, late Member of Congress from the Sandusky district: "The truth is, I stand on the Kansas Bill. I believe the Territory should be reserved for themselves the character of their domestic institutions; and I do not think it would be proper and in accordance with the principles of the Kansas Bill, for the Chief Executive officer of the Territory, sent out by the Federal Government to use any accidental influence that might give him, to control the public mind on the question of slavery, either one way or the other, but to leave the people of the Territory to determine that question unassisted by any one for themselves. Such are my views, and I have on no occasion, either expressed or acted on any other, since my arrival in the country."

"Julius, how do yer feel der latitute?" "How do I feel der latitute?—why, you bring der parrot of der horizon opposite der node der demisphere, and der right angle struck by der converse proportion, you find der quotient der inner casitic, subdued from der orbis der sit."

Banks—Banks—Banks.

We are pleased to see some signs of clearly prognosticate an awakening of public opinion upon the most vital subject that is in Cincinnati—that of Banks, Bankers, and Banking. We have our hopes—strong and sanguine—that experience, too bitter for far too many, has forced sound conclusions, where nothing but dangerous assumption governed—that men begin at last to open their eyes, and see it is not all "gold that glitters," nor every institution that has a dazzling sign-board—Banks showing suspicion into confidence—safe.

"People now ask one another, 'Did you read what the Sun says? Is it not the truth—the stern, honest, unflinchingly admitted truth; that our Bank system like Aeneas's rod, has swallowed up our industry and enterprise, and fastened upon our destruction?' 'Is not money—the bread of commercial life—so monopolized by the Shylocks of our city, that they threaten to cut our very heart out, so that they may have their pound of flesh?' 'Is it not true that the very soul of trade—confidence—is altogether banished from amongst us; and to save ourselves, we are compelled to look on every man as a rogue?' 'And whilst such is the state of things, and can deny it—whilst that which has blasted our prospects and character still exists, is it to be expected our enterprise should expand or our industry flourish?' 'What manufacturer, or merchant, or mechanic, can say there is encouragement for his labor, ingenuity, or activity?' 'What have Banks done to promote our manufactures—to encourage our mechanics or to promote the prosperity of our citizens?' 'What have they not done by their unscrupulous failings and robberies, to destroy our enterprise and to blast our hopes?' 'Three Millions of our hard earned dollars, have been plundered from our labor and enterprise; and where has it gone?' 'Had we thrown it into Lake Erie some Green might have restored it; but it has been thrown into a bottomless vortex?' 'Who can measure the depths of misery caused by the recalcitrance of banks—the woes—the desolations—the despair—the broken hopes of the thousands who trust only to be betrayed?' 'And whilst these thousand from honest affluence have been reduced to beggary by unscrupulous speculators—how can that natural love of justice mankind possess abide to build the causes of wrong—of bitter humiliation and distress—of unknown misery; walk solemnly about in respectable indolence and almost comical tenuity—they, the enjoyers—their victims, the sufferers?'

Speech of John Van Buren.

Among the gratifying signs of the times, we chronicle the position of John Van Buren, in New York, on the side of the National Democracy. The ex-President has returned from Europe, and we look upon the zeal of Prince John, in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, as indicative of the feeling of his venerable father. At a Democratic Convention in Oswego, on the 19th inst., Mr. Van Buren made a long and able speech, from the close of which we make the following extracts: "Nor is it true that the Southern men set all other questions aside, and make the question of slavery paramount. Everybody knows that the labor of foreigners competes with that of the slave and drives it out. It is true, too, that they prefer the free States, and build them up to the prejudice of the slaveholding States. Their policy, then, would be in opposition to foreigners, and in favor of Know Nothings—and yet, with a single exception they arrayed themselves fearlessly and boldly in opposition to the Know Nothing policy. Take another instance: Mr. Wise, who has just been elected Governor of Virginia, was a member of the last Virginia Constitutional Convention, and arrayed himself against the proposed mixed basis of representation—a basis of slave property and white persons—and advocated the white basis. "Nor is it true that the Southern people desire to extend slavery to free territory. Southern politicians may say: There are political demagogues who must be the champions of some interest, and they cannot be the champion of an interest, unless you first prove that it has been assailed. They assert that slavery is in danger, and upon that cry become its champions. But the peace-loving citizens of the South do not desire the extension of slavery into free territory. They say all they want is to let alone in the enjoyment of their just constitutional rights, and no more. They do not desire to be driven into a crusade to extend slavery into free territory. This whole crusade, then, against the South, is based upon a misapprehension of the public sentiment as it exists in that part of the country. There has never been two opinions as to the danger of these sectional parties, from the time of Washington to the present. If such parties are formed this Union is at an end. This great and glorious Union, to which we owe so much, cannot stand under such an issue. If we are to be denounced as secessionists because we entertain these views, and if the South, on account of slavery, are to be denounced as robbers and pirates, the consequence will be we must secede. It would be indeed for a family to live together under such circumstances, and a family of States cannot do it. I say, a man who goes around the country getting up a sectional party, is a traitor to the peace of his country, and should be so regarded. (Applause.) Efforts to create a sectional party will revolt the people of this State more decidedly than any effort to form a party, which has been made within the recollection of the oldest man in the room. Conscious have never succeeded in winning the popular judgment, and they must fail. (Applause.) And now a word in reference to the approaching election. We are now existing when the public mind is agitated, and when very many of the public men of this country are taking new positions. At such a time it becomes important to look back and see what has been the history of the Democratic party during some of the most important periods of the history of the State of New York. Let the Demo-

cratic party of this State is one of the great institutions of the country. (Great applause.) We love to honor it for the good it has done, and the good it can do.

In the early history of our politics, when the first civil revolution was achieved, Jefferson was elected by the vote of the State of New York. In 1812, the most gloomy period of our State's history, New York upheld the honor of the State, and under Tompkins, carried us through the war. In 1817 the same party abolished slavery in the State of New York. In 1821 the Democratic party altered the Constitution so as to extend the right of voting to mechanics. In 1824 and 1825, and from that time to 1846, one great system of internal improvements was projected under Democratic auspices, and has been carried triumphantly through the financial policy of the State being all the while conducted with signal success, and its credit upheld. In 1844 the Democratic party of the State of New York elected Mr. Polk President of the United States, who achieved brilliant results during his administration. In 1848 that party took its position in reference to the extension of slavery over free territory, and they have adhered to it from that time to this. It has, too, peculiarly, and that is it has the courage to protect those who come to them from other parties. There never was, in this respect, so liberal an association as the Democratic party. It is curious to look back upon the men who have come over to us from other parties, and the extent to which they have been honored. I need only mention such names as John Q. Adams, Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice Tenney, who were promoted by the Democratic party to the highest stations within its gift, even above older and perhaps better leaders in the Democratic cause.

On the other hand, look at the party of our opponents. Take the case of any democrat you can think, and you will find that his course has been one of uniform ruin. As long as he is useful he is cast aside. No man was more emphatically the idol of the democratic party than Mr. Clay, during the war, and his whole life previous. In one hour he threw away all that popularity and strength, and joined the whig or federal party. Again, in 1848, when our divisions made their success certain, he was set aside again, and a successful soldier, who never had held a civil office and had never voted a whig ticket, was preferred and Mr. Clay, with just strength enough to drag his feeble form to Washington, died fairly at the door of this old whig party. This is full of instruction to any democrat who is preparing to join any party which he supposes to be stronger than the democratic party. It is gratifying at this particular time to think that there never was an occasion when there was poorer encouragement for leaving the democratic ranks than is just now. (Applause.) Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and every Southern State, at the recent elections in favor of the democratic party. (Renewed applause.) The same is true in the East. Maine has declared herself in the ranks, and Massachusetts will do so at its next election.

At the West, Indiana, and in the center, the old Keystone State, comes to us with the tidings of its old Democratic victory, burying Republicans, Know Nothings, and my old friend Wilmut, all under the heap. (Cheers.) The question now is where will New York be in this campaign? I will tell you. Democratic by a majority never known before. (Great applause.) In my portion of the State, including New York and the county of Kings, polling a vote of from seventy to eighty thousand, I do not think the Republican ticket will have one vote in ten. In the center of the State the same is true. I should not be surprised, should the Whigs nominate a ticket, if it should poll more votes than the Republicans. My Know Nothing friends being gloriously flogged out in every State in the Union, in Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, &c., might as well take in their signs and go along with us. (Laughter.)

Mr. Van Buren concluded by proposing three cheers for the Democratic platform, and three more for ticket, which given most heartily.

These cheers were then given for John Van Buren, and the meeting adjourned.

IRELAND.—THOMAS D' ARCY MCGEE lectured in New York, last week, on the prospects of Ireland. Among the propositions laid down by him, we find first, that Railroads in bringing both ends of the island together, are making the Irish one people—has walled up their intellectual faculties, dispelled the fables, and encouraged habits of industry and punctuality. Second, the language of Ireland is being superseded by the English language—last year more than a million of pupils were learning the English language, and English cheap publications are in great demand among the Irish people.

The third element of change in Ireland is the new social relation between agricultural classes—the proprietors and the cultivators of the land. The old farm labor system is gone with the year 1849. The farm laborers that have been left by the emigration to America, can almost dictate their own prices. They are paid in money wage, and they make their purchases at market prices—Indian meat has supplanted the potato, and this is also an improvement. The gentlemanly gentlemen is not now the formidable power that he was. The famine was a great forecaster of mortgages. It squeezed out the spongy excrecences of titles.

The Encumbered Estates bill of Sir Robert Peel did a great deal to redeem the character of the English from the disgrace incurred by their neglect of the land in 1846. No less than four million of acres, or one fourth of the cultivated surface of the island, has been sold by the Encumbered Estates Court, and more than one-half of the purchasers are natives of the island.

native very little interest at present in domestic politics. The new proprietors are busy in managing their estates, and the laboring classes are favorably impressed with the novelty of their situation.

A mixed feeling and a kind of wondering interest prevails in regard to the war. Ireland looks at the contest in much the same spirit as the women who stood by and saw her liege lord in a fight with a bear. When the former was uppermost she cheered him, but when the bear was on top, she cheered Bruin just as heartily.

There is a sort of sullen, taciturn manner about railroad men, which we can attribute to no other cause than that of their being so continually harassed by the importunities of the speculative and curious people, by whom they are constantly surrounded. We have long since learned not to expect a direct answer from an attaché of a railroad, unless we shape our questions so as to be strictly pertinent to our business with the company or the road.

Yesterday, a young man of genteel appearance, though evidently somewhat reluctant in railroad matters, approached an engineer on one of the roads for the purpose of having his curiosity gratified, when the following questions and answers were put and given in rapid succession:

QUESTER: "How far is it to, Xegla by railroad?"
ENGINEER: "Fifty-four miles."
Q: "What is the distance by the Pike?"
E: "We don't run on the Pike."
Q: "How long does it take you to run there?"
E: "Do you wish to go there by the train?"
Q: "No, I merely inquired for information."
E: "Well, it generally occupies the whole time that we are on the way."
Q: "Did you ever try how quick you could run a mile?"
E: "Often."
Q: "Well, what is the quickest time you ever made?"
E: "Twenty quick enough for all practical purposes."
Q: "This is the finest engine of yours that I've ever seen; what is it worth?"
E: "It's not for sale."
Here the young man's attention was drawn to another quarter by the blowing of a whistle, and the engineer proceeded to adjust matters preparatory to orders for starting the train.

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